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**WESTON • SPER**Hawley Building, Suite 436, 1025 Main Street, Wheeling, WV 26003  
(304) 233-1610TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE REMOVAL AND PREVENTION  
EPA CONTRACT 68-01-7367

TO: Benton M. Wilmoth, Sr. OSC, U.S. EPA Region III,  
Wheeling, WV

THRU: Jennifer Brown, ATATL, Wheeling, WV

FROM: Joseph Carter, TATM, Wheeling, WV *JC*

SUBJECT: Trip Report and Recommendation for Removal at the Kay  
Lane Drum Dump Site, Charleston, Kanawha County, WV.  
TDD 8805-01 PCS 1633

DATE: June 2, 1988

**BACKGROUND**

On May 2, 1988, West Virginia Department of Natural Resources (WVDNR), Division of Waste Management, notified Region III OSC Benton Wilmoth as to the presence of an unlabeled, leaking drum at the residence of Bill Donegan in Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia. Upon initial assessment of the drum by state officials the drum was reported to contain a brown, sticky material which registered 50 ppm on their HNU. The drum was reported to be staged on the side of a steep hill a short distance from a modern neighborhood. WDVNR's concern for the threat posed to the local population by the presence of the drum prompted a request by the WVDNR office for Region III EPA to schedule an assessment to determine the degree of threat.

**ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES**

On May 6, 1988, at the request of OSC Benton Wilmoth, EPA's Technical Assistance Team (TAT) conducted a site assessment to determine the degree of threat posed by the drum staged at 2519 Kay Lane in Charleston, WV. The OSC requested coordination of TAT with WVDNR in that assistance may be gained from their prior knowledge of the site.

At 0830 hours this assessment date, TATM's Carter, Ludwig, and McKeen met with WVDNR (Blake) at the Charleston, WVDNR office. Blake summarized pertinent site information obtained from the state file and reiterated the drum site description and HNU findings of their earlier assessment. Blake then accompanied the TAT to the site.

**Roy F. Weston, Inc.****SPILL PREVENTION & EMERGENCY RESPONSE DIVISION**In Association with ICF Technology Inc., C.C. Johnson & Associates, Inc., Resource Applications, Inc.,  
Geo/Resource Consultants, Inc., and Environmental Toxicology International, Inc.

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At 0845 hours, TAT/WVDNR arrived on scene at Mr. Donegan's residence. Mr. Donegan was not in at this time. The drum was located in a trench approximately 100 feet down the steep bank behind the residence and very near a modern housing development (see Attachment B for Site Sketch and Map).

At 0930 hours, TATM's Carter and Ludwig in level "B" protection approached the drum and conducted air monitoring. The drum appeared brown from surface rust and was coated in areas with a brown, sticky substance. Monitoring around the drum did not produce readings above background and the drum was not leaking. No vegetative stress was evident near the drum. The trench within which the drum was staged contained a small amount of water. Trench orientation suggested channeled run-off from heavy rains would flow directly towards the drum.

At 0955 hours, the TAT monitored the head space inside the drum which resulted in the following readings:

HNU - 90 units above background  
OVA - >1000 units  
CGI - 20% LEL  
PH - 6

TATM's Ludwig and Carter obtained one drum sample in a 16 oz. glass jar (see photographs in Appendix A). The sample was a caramel-brown and white liquid/sludge matrix which had the odor of floor wax. TATM McKeen provided photographic documentation of assessment activities and WVDNR Blake observed actions taken.

At 1000 hours, the TAT completed the entry and began decontamination and clean-up. At 1020 hours, all personnel departed from the site.

On May 10, 1988, at 1700 hours, TAT sent the sample to Princeton Testing Laboratory, Princeton, NJ., for full priority pollutant scan, flashpoint/ignitability, reactivity, and corrosivity analyses.

On June 2, 1988, OSC/TAT received analytical data of the drum sample from Princeton Testing Laboratory, Inc. (see Attachment D for analytical data). The results indicated contents of the drum to have a low ignition temperature of 100° F. Under RCRA Compliance if a liquid waste has a flashpoint below 140° F then it meets the criteria for ignitability and is designated a hazardous waste. High concentrations of volatile organics found in the sample and the corrosive nature of the liquid/sludge matrix (ph 3) are factors that must be taken into account should

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the drum be further handled.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The presence of the drum at 2159 Kay Lane in Charleston, WV, poses a potential threat to human health and the environment. Through the possibility of release, the hazardous waste within the drum poses threat to the nearby neighborhood due to its ignitability, volatile organic concentrations, and corrosivity. Hence, it is necessary that actions be taken to mitigate this threat by stabilizing the drum on site, sampling for disposal analysis, and transportation and disposal of the drum at a licensed disposal facility. These removal actions may be initiated under CERCLA monies or by the State agency depending on the decision of the OSC.

#### ATTACHMENTS

- A. Photographs
- B. Site Sketches and Maps
- C. Site Safety Plan
- D. Analytical Data

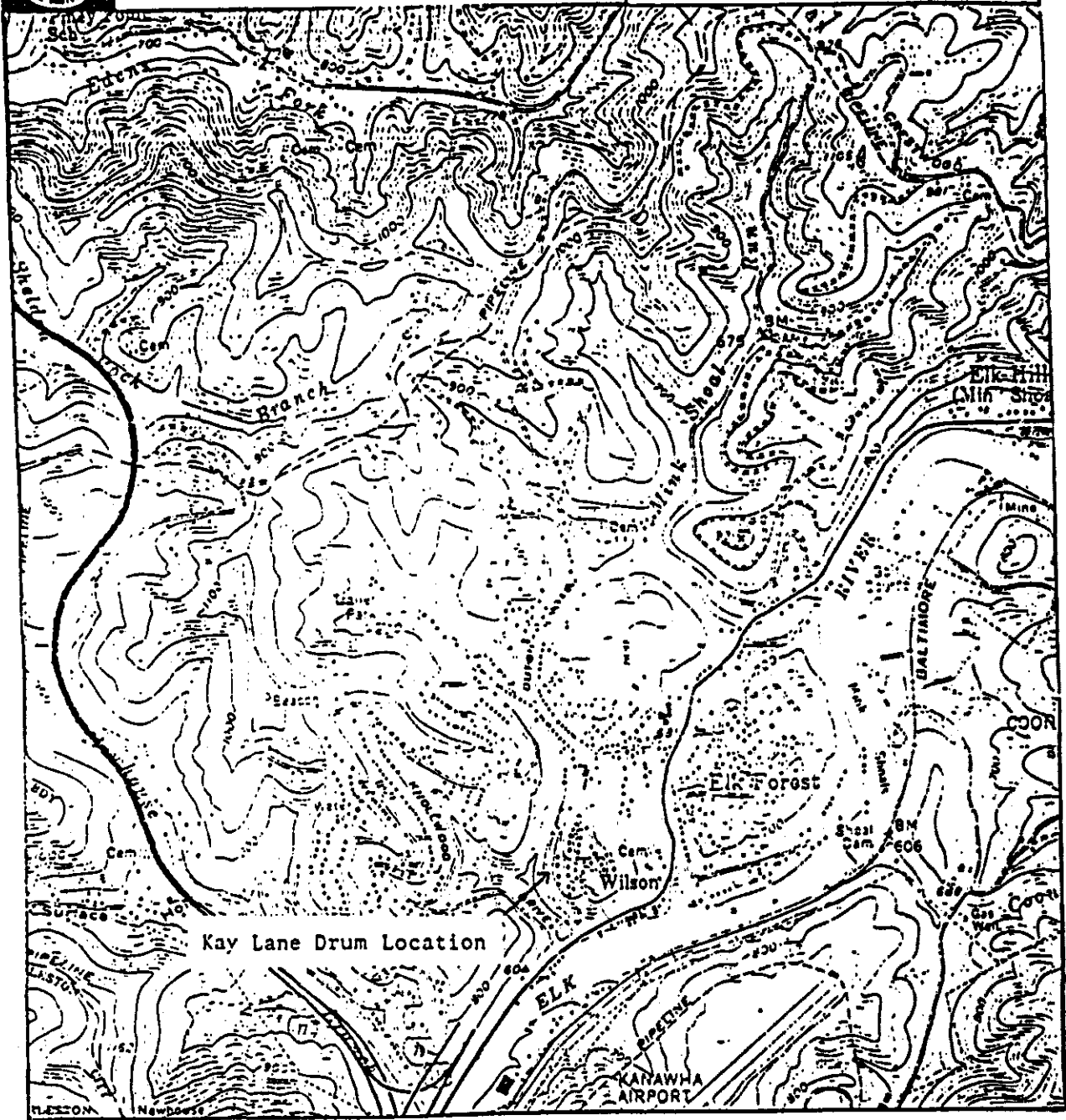
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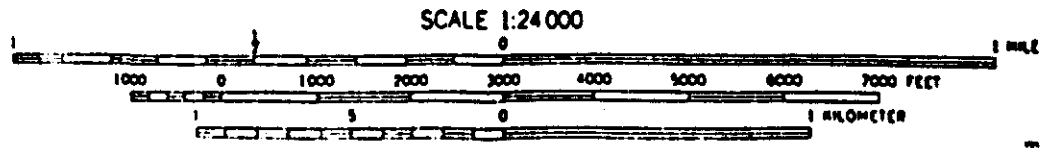
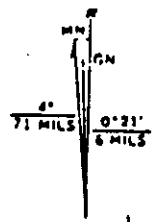
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TTD Number:  
PCS Number:



Big Chimney 7.5 Quad

Kay Lane Drum Site  
Charleston  
Kanawha Co., WV



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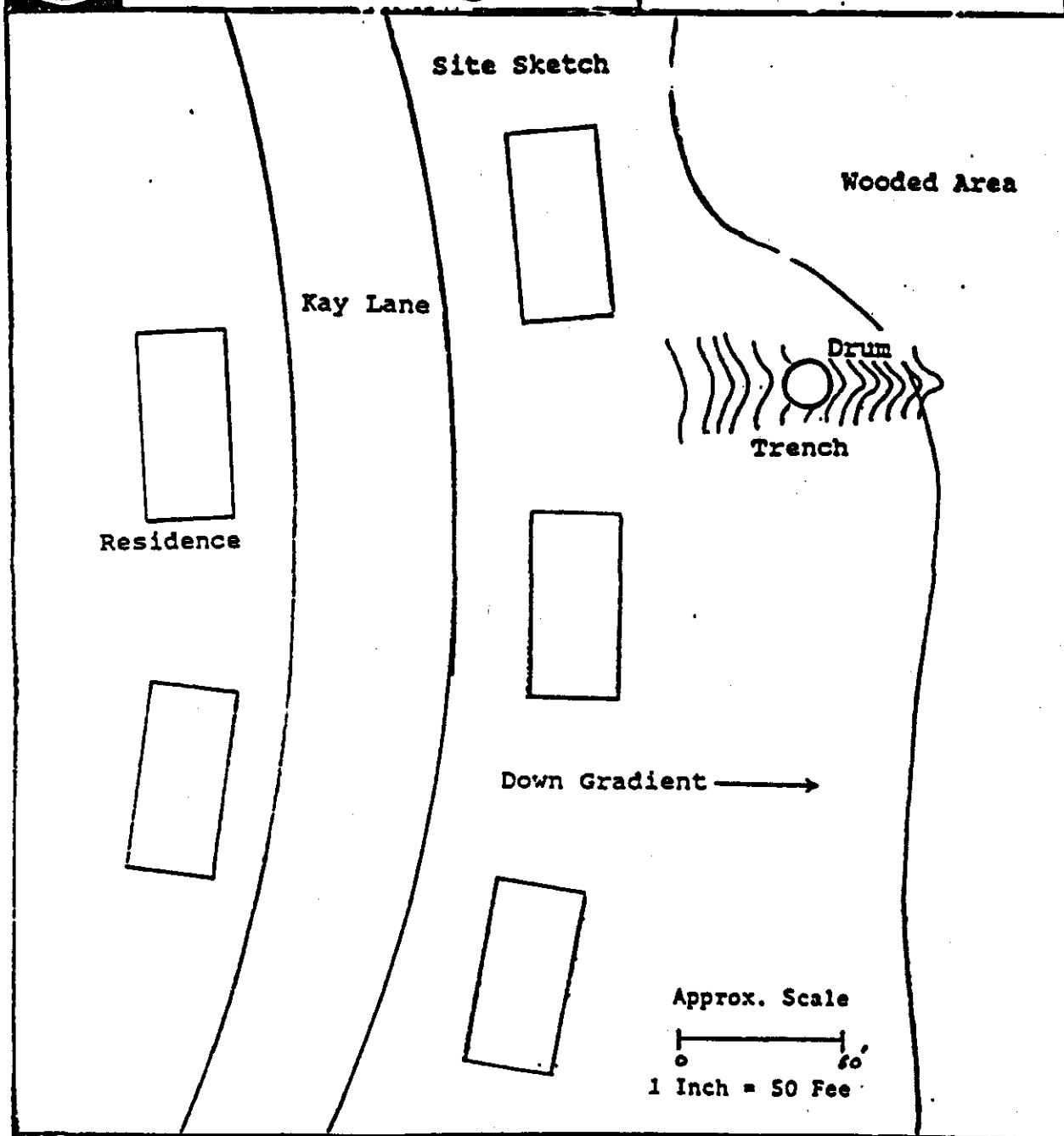
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FCS Number:



Kay Lane Drum Site  
Charleston  
Kanawha Co., WV

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